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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,381	02/10/2004	Motoki Kato	247987US	9523
22850	7590	12/09/2009		
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P.			EXAMINER	
1940 DUKE STREET			DUNN, MISHAWN N	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/09/2009		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/774,381	Applicant(s) KATO ET AL.
	Examiner MISHAWN DUNN	Art Unit 2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,6-11,14 and 17-19 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 11,2,6-11,14, and 17-19 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/09.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 6-11, 14, and 17-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
2. Applicant's amendment with respect to claim 11 has been fully considered and accepted, thus the rejection of claim 11 under USC 101 has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
4. Claims 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 14, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagata et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0047612) in view of Terasaki et al. (US Pat. No. 5,684,768) in further view of Taniguchi et al. (JP Pat. No. 09-139915).
5. Consider claim 1. Nagata et al. teaches a transport stream recording apparatus comprising: an input unit operable to input a transport packet constituting said transport stream (fig. 10); and a recording unit operable to record said program sequence information along with said transport stream, on a recording medium, as a database corresponding to said transport stream (pg. 7, para. 0120 and pg. 8, para. 0149).

Nagata et al. does not teach a generator operable to generate program sequence information indicative of an interval in which a coding attribute of each video and/or audio elementary stream in said transport stream does not change.

However, Terasaki et al. teaches a generator operable to generate program sequence information indicative of an interval in which a coding attribute of each video and/or audio elementary stream in said transport stream does not change (abstract; col. 5, lines 10-25; figs. 1-3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to generate program sequence information indicative of an interval in which a coding attribute of each video and/or audio elementary stream in said transport stream does not change, in order to randomly access the data properly.

Neither, Nagata et al. nor Terasaki et al., does not teach a first analyzer configured to extract, from said transport packets, a transport packet including data that may provide a reproduction start position and an entry point map generator configured to generate an entry point map for identifying said transport packet including said data.

However, Taniguchi et al. teaches a first analyzer configured to extract, from said transport packets, a transport packet including data that may provide a reproduction start position and an entry point map generator configured to generate an entry point map for identifying said transport packet including said data (abstract; para. 0013)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include a first analyzer configured to extract,

from said transport packets, a transport packet including data that may provide a reproduction start position and an entry point map generator configured to generate an entry point map for identifying said transport packet including said data, in order to efficiently search the data.

6. Consider claim 2. Nagata et al. teaches a transport stream recording apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said generator generates program sequence information indicative of the sequence of transport packets that includes no PCR_PID discontinuity (pg. 8, para. 0148).

7. Consider claim 8. Nagata et al. teaches a transport stream recording apparatus according to claim 5, wherein said coding attribute includes audio coding method (pg. 8, para. 0149).

8. Consider claim 9. Nagata et al. teaches a transport stream recording apparatus according to claim 5, wherein said coding attribute includes audio component type (pg. 8, para. 0149).

9. Consider claim 19. Nagata et al. teaches a transport stream reproducing apparatus for reproducing a transport stream recorded on a recording medium, comprising: a reproducing unit operable to reproduce said transport stream, program sequence information, said transport stream including a sequence of transport packets; a processor operable to generate an output signal to be presented and a controller operable to control the processor (claim 1; fig. 2).

Nagata et al. does not teach program sequence information indicating the sequence of transport packets that includes no program attribute discontinuity;

However, Terasaki et al. teaches program sequence information indicating the sequence of transport packets that includes no program attribute discontinuity (abstract; col. 5, lines 10-25; figs. 1-3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include program sequence information indicating the sequence of transport packets that includes no program attribute discontinuity, in order to randomly access the data efficiently.

Neither, Nagata et al., nor Terasaki et al., teach an entry point map from said recording medium and said entry point map identifying the position of the entry point.

However, Taniguchi et al. teaches an entry point map from said recording medium and said entry point map identifying the position of the entry point (abstract, para. 0013).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include an entry point map from said recording medium and said entry point map identifying the position of the entry point, in order to efficiently search the data.

10. Claims 11, 14, and 18 are rejected using similar reasoning as the corresponding claims above.

11. Claims 6, 7, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagata et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0047612) in view of Terasaki et al. (US Pat.

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No.5,684,768) in further view of Taniguchi et al. (JP Pat. No. 09-139915) in further view of Fukuda et al. (US Pat. No. 6,856,759).

12. Consider claim 6. Nagata et al., Terasaki et al., and Taniguchi et al. teach all claimed limitations as stated above, except wherein said coding attribute includes video frame frequency.

However, Fukuda et al. teaches wherein said coding attribute includes video frame frequency (col. 16, lines 9-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include video frame frequency in the coding attribute, in order to properly reproduce the video images in a manner that represents the recorded signal.

13. Consider claim 7. Nagata et al., Terasaki et al., and Taniguchi et al. teach all claimed limitations as stated above, except wherein said coding attribute includes aspect ratio.

However, Fukuda et al. teaches except wherein said coding attribute includes aspect ratio (col. 16, lines 9-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include aspect ratio in the coding attribute, in order to be able to reproduce the signal with the correct aspect ratio.

14. Consider claim 10. Nagata et al., Terasaki et al., and Taniguchi et al. teach all claimed limitations as stated above, except wherein said coding attribute includes sampling frequency.

However, Fukuda et al. teaches except wherein said coding attribute includes sampling frequency (col. 16, lines 9-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include video sampling frequency in the coding attribute, in order to facilitate the reception of the signal at the receiving end when transmitting data.

15. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagata et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0047612) in view of Terasaki et al. (US Pat. No. 5,684,768) in further view of Taniguchi et al. (JP Pat. No. 09-139915) in further view of Official Notice.

16. Consider claim 17. Nagata et al., Terasaki et al., and Taniguchi et al. teach all claimed limitations as stated above, except wherein said first analyzer extracts a transport packet including I picture data as said transport packet including said data that may provide said reproduction start position and said entry point map generator generates said entry point map by use of positional information of said transport packet including said I picture data and time information of said I picture.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art to extract transport packet including I picture data and generate the entry point map using positional and time information of the transport packet.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to extract transport packet including I picture data

and generate the entry point map using positional and time information of the transport packet, in order to efficiently search the data.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MISHAWN DUNN whose telephone number is (571)272-7635. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on (571)272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MISHAWN DUNN/
Examiner, Art Unit 2621
November 8, 2009

/Thai Tran/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2621